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*History of the Kapp Family*



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*Webster W. Kapp*





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HARRISVILLE

PENNSYLVANIA



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# Introduction

The following is taken from Montgomery's History of Berks County, 1909.

The German immigrants were the second to enter this section of territory. The first settlement by them was effected in 1710, along the Manatawny, in Oley. Many arrived within the next decade. To the east of the Schuylkill river they proceeded northwardly from Philadelphia. To the west, however, the first colony of Germans, before 1730, entered from the west, proceeding from New York southwardly and from the Susquehanna river eastwardly into the Tulpehocken Valley. The total number of Germans who settled in the county previous to 1752 cannot be estimated, but they were certainly more numerous than all the other nationalities taken together. In 1747 Governor Thomas stated that the Germans of Pennsylvania comprised three-fifths of the whole population, or about one hundred and twenty thousand.

Many of them were redemptioners, or persons who had bound themselves or one or more of their children to the masters of the vessels upon their arrival, for a term of years, to pay for their passage across the ocean. The usual terms of sale depended upon the age, and strength and health of the persons sold. Boys and girls usually served from five to ten years, till they attained the age of twenty-one years. Many parents were compelled to sell the service of their own children in order to satisfy their passage-money, so that they might be released from the vessel upon which they were brought to this country. Children under five years of age could not be sold to service. They were disposed of gratuitously to persons who agreed to raise them and give them their freedom when they attained the age of twenty-one years. In this manner the redemptioners came to occupy a very humble position; but, "from this class there have sprung some of the most reputable and wealthy inhabitants of the province."

Prior to 1727, most of them brought considerable means, but afterwards, many of them were poor, and they came to be redemptioners on that account. The years in which they arrived were 1728, 1729, 1737, 1741, 1750 and 1751. The principal part of them were farmers; but many of them were mechanics who brought with them a knowledge of those arts which are necessary and useful in all countries, comprising carpenters and builders, weavers, tailors, tanners, shoemakers (cordwainers), comb-makers, smiths of all kinds, butchers, paper-makers and clock-makers. They became perfect mechanics and workmen through a custom of "Peregrination" (Wanderschaft), which, as young men, just after the close of their apprenticeship, they carried on for one or more years in order to make themselves more proficient in their several trades. This was required of young mechanics before they were permitted to set up for themselves. By this course, they were afforded opportunities of acquiring much useful knowledge which books could not supply, besides proficiency in their trades. They were called "Traveling Journeymen" (Handwerks-Burach).

This was the class of Germans which settled the country along the Schuylkill and its tributaries. They were a valuable acquisition to Penn and his sons in the development of the great province. They were just what a new country needed to start it grandly in the march of material progress. Their labor, economy, perseverance and stability added great and increasing wealth to the country. In this manner they prepared the way for the erection of a new country, and having thus fitted the settlements for a separate political organization they proceeded earnestly in behalf of its establishment.





The Germans were along every stream excepting the Wyomissing, Allegheny and Hay creek in the southern section. They were in the valleys and on the hills rather than along the Schuylkill. The selection was not accidental, for they found the best quality of land away from the Schuylkill. The best farms in productiveness and appearance are in the localities where they settled—in Oley, in Maxatawny, and in Heidelberg. And in these respective localities we still find the grandchildren and the great-grandchildren of the first German Patentees.

And the Germans were extreme revolutionists, having encouraged the war for Independence to the utmost of their ability. Their conduct was admirable through the whole trying period, and when the great struggle was successfully ended, with the acquisition of increased power to the people, they naturally asserted their rights and took elective offices to themselves.

George Kapp, one of Marion township's highly respected citizens who lived retired at Stouchberg from 1902, was for many years engaged in tailoring. He was born September 22, 1837, in Mill Creek township, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, son of John and Eliza (Meiset) Kapp, and died September 26, 1909.

Michael Kapp, the progenitor of this family, was of German descent, and a pioneer settler of Heidelberg township, in the district that is now embraced in Jackson township, Lebanon county. His name appears among the list of taxables of Heidelberg one year after Berks county had been separated from Lancaster. Mr. Kapp had two children: Frederick and Leonard, who had a son Leonard.

Frederick Kapp (Capp), the great-grandfather of George J., was one of the pioneers of the Newmanstown section of what is now Lebanon county. He owned in the neighborhood of 400 acres of land, on which he built log cabins, and dug a well in sandy soil. He had reached a depth of sixty feet, but while he was at dinner the sides caved in burying his tools, which stood at the bottom of the well, and there they remain to this day. He was an excellent blacksmith, manufacturing all his own farming implements in addition to forks and blacksmith nails. He is buried in the old burial ground at the Tulpehocken Lutheran Church. His grave has no headstone, but a relative has a stone near by. Frederick Kapp had children: George and Andrew; Molly, married to Frederick Moyer; Maria married to Jacob Kehl.

Andrew Kapp, grandfather of George J., was born February 25, 1782, at Newmanstown, on the Kapp farm, later owned by his son John. He was a lifelong farmer, and died December 31, 1844, being buried at the burial ground at Newmanstown. He married Elizabeth Miller, who was born January 19, 1783, at Millcreek, Lebanon county, and died August 27, 1867. They had three children: Sarah died unmarried at an advanced age; Catherine, married to Isaac Gerhart; and John.

John Kapp, father of George J., was born at Newmanstown, Pa., November 24, 1809, and died August 27, 1862, aged eighty-two years, eight months and thirteen days being buried at Newmanstown. He was a lifelong farmer, having an excellent property of 125 acres in Millcreek township, Lebanon county, and was a man of wide acquaintance among the agriculturists of his district. Mr. Kapp was also a well-known sportsman, being an excellent marksman, and frequently won prizes. In his religious belief he was a Lutheran, and he attended St. Elias Church at Newmanstown. Mr. Kapp married Elizabeth Meiser, born December 4, 1807, and died September 19, 1875, sixty-seven years, nine months, fifteen days, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Keller) Meiser. They had nine children, all but one surviving, the oldest being seventy-five years of age, and the youngest past fifty-five; Peter, Levi, Elizabeth, George, Thomas, James, Emma, Sarah and John.





The following is copied from, History of the Pittsburgh Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Western Pennsylvania

by Ellis Burgess

Permission to print given by The United Lutheran Publication House, Philadelphia, Pa. Frank G. Rhody, Administrative Secretary.

A copy of the book was loaned the author by Mrs. Elva Kapp Daum.

The German Pioneer of Western Pennsylvania was an exceedingly hard worker. He was always at work before the break of day. "To fear God and love work" was a common motto. He always preferred to do his farming in the best, rather than the easiest way. This was seen in his method of clearing his land. The Scotch-Irish farmers usually began by deadening the trees and allowing them to rot out of the ground. The German cut down his timber, and then went to work and grubbed the roots out by hand. It was the most laborious kind of work, but the Dutchman said it saved plow points, and worked away without a word of complaint. An ox-team was used in pulling out "stumps". The poorer Germans had no horses, and used ox-teams for all their farm work. The German women very generally shared this hard work with their husbands. They not only cared for the housework, and reared their large families of from five to fifteen children, but also did a large part of the field work. Without hats or shoes, with arms sometimes bare to the shoulders, in the fierce heat of the summer, they would wield the clumsy German field implements, and apparently never tire. They possessed a wonderful capacity for work and were large contributors to the family prosperity. The children were taught to work at a very early age, and were, apparently, as eager for it as their parents. As a rule, these German farms were not large, but every square inch of ground was made to yield its share of produce. Waste was despised. Hard work was enjoyed, and the result was, that they were the most prosperous settlers of Western Pennsylvania. A certain writer, speaking of the pioneers of the State of Kentucky, says: "Of twelve families of each nationality, nine Germans, seven Scotch and four Irish prospered, while the others failed." The same fact is true of western Pennsylvania. The Germans frequently bought farms on which others had almost starved and by their intensive method of farming made them rich and productive. Their frugality was another source of wealth, they never wasted any thing. One of their critics, speaking of this frugality, said, "These Pennsylvania Dutch sell all the produce they can, the rest they feed to the pigs, and what the pigs won't eat they give to their families." It may be true that among the poorer Germans frugality degenerated into filthy habits of life, but it certainly was not true of the pioneer Germans, as a class. Many of their women were famous cooks, and their tables were always well filled, after the first year's crops had been safely gathered. While the Scotch-Irish were feasting on their "hog and hominy," as their daily fare was frequently called, the Germans had their sauer kraut and speck, chnitz and knopf, grumbire supp and mdels, roggel brod and schmier kase, and none of them ever thought about starving.

The health of the pioneers on this plain substantial diet, was remarkable. Dyspepsia was regarded as a fashionable disease and was but little known. Notwithstanding all their hardships, many of these people lived to a very old age, as the grave-stones in their burial grounds clearly prove. One of them lived to be 106 years of age, another to be 102. For the first few years it was not an easy task for mothers to provide food for their families. Wild game abounded in the woods. Wild turkey, bear-meat and venison were eaten almost every week, but the people soon turned against it, and hungered for that vegetable diet to which they had been accustomed. It was said (partly





as a joke) that the little Dutch children would get down on their knees in the cabbage patch and watch the cabbage plants grow as eagerly as if every head was of pure gold. After the first year they had an abundance of food. The farm was made to produce everything. The forest furnished them with fuel, and they did not have far to go to get it.

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Every farmer was his own tanner. Bark was plenty; ashes took the place of lime; bears' grease took the place of fish oil. Every family had its own shoe-maker and harnessmaker. Shoes were not much worn. It is said, and truthfully, that many of those who wore shoes to church for appearance's sake would take them off when they started to walk home. Every family had its own weavers and tailors. Flax was planted as soon as the ground could be prepared for it; and there are many evidences still remaining in many of the Lutheran homes of Western Pennsylvania, of how our good mothers made it serve the most useful purposes. The finest of the prepared flax was selected for sewing thread; the next grade for the bed linens and towelings; the next for ticking and coarse linen, while the coarsest of all was used for the chain, into which the wool was woven to make the indispensable "linsey woolsey," out of which so many useful articles of clothing, etc., were made. The Germans dyed this "linsey woolsey" different colors, according to their tastes; blue with indigo, yellow with peach leaves and hickory bark, red with madder grown in their gardens, and black with walnut bark and saltpetre. Three necessities which the farm could not produce were salt, iron and spices. These were usually purchased in Chambersburgh and Hagerstown, and were brought out by the young men, on packhorses. It was the effort to get these necessities of life in the most economic way, that led to the extensive manufacture of whiskey in Western Pennsylvania in pioneer days. It was practically impossible for the farmers to send enough wheat or rye over the mountains on pack-horses to purchase all the iron implements and salt they needed; but it was comparatively easy to distil their grain into whiskey and send it over the mountains in that form. A five-gallon jug of whiskey slung upon either side of a pack-horse, made an easy load, and its purchasing power was great enough to insure a big load for the return trip. In this way, whiskey became their current money for eastern exchange; and when the Federal government in 1791, for purposes of revenue, laid a heavy tax upon all distilled liquors, it took away a large part of the purchasing value of western whiskey and the whole country rose up in rebellion against it. This was the so-called "Whiskey Insurrection" of 1794. It was not caused by an inordinate love of whiskey on the part of the frontiersman, but by the fact that the excise tax had robbed them of a convenient means of procuring the necessities of life. In the army of 12,500 troops which marched to Pittsburgh to quell the insurrection in 1794 were many Germans from Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland, who were so favorably impressed with the country west of the mountains that they resolved to make it their future home. This fact coupled with Wayne's decisive victory over the Indians, and the improvement of the public roads, accounts for the great tidal wave of emigration to Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, in 1794 and 1795. The population of Pennsylvania was then estimated at 50,000, about fifteen per cent of whom were Germans.

\* This insurrection cost the government \$1,100,000.

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Pennsylvania German family names are peculiarly subject to change. The Harold family, after which the settlement and church was named, spelled their names Herolt, Herold, Harold and Harrolds. The Kulms family of Western Pennsylvania gives us an





even more striking illustration of this change of name. The Patriarch spelled his name Kunze. None of the children seemed to be satisfied with this, and changed it to suit their taste. Some dropped the final "e" and spelled it Kunz; others Kountz, Kountze, Kuhns, Kuhn, Koon, and some plain American Coon.

\* \* \*

It was the custom of these German pioneers to build a church, at the earliest opportunity, whether they had a pastor or not. The possession of a school-house was not enough; they wanted a building which they could call the "House of God."

These primitive churches were, of necessity, very crude. They were built of logs, with puncheon floors, having but one door of entrance. The roof was made of clapboards; the seats were made of split logs with two stout legs at either end, the altar was a rude table; the pulpit was built after the wine-glass pattern and stood to one side of the altar. Frequently a rude gallery was constructed around three sides of the building, in imitation of the great churches of southern Germany. This was the uniform style of all the German churches of Western Pennsylvania in pioneer days. The variations were but trifling.

\* \* \*

The pioneers of our Church in Western Pennsylvania were very generally, pious, God-fearing people. During the long and trying years in which they were without a pastor, a few of them lapsed into rationalism and infidelity, but the great majority of them retained their faith and held their morning and evening devotions in their homes. They were busy men, but they always had time for prayer. There were few log cabins which did not have their "little red shelf" on which lay a copy of the Bible, a hymn book and a catechism. Their piety was manifested in the early erections of their churches, in the religious training of their children, in the honor accorded their pastors, and in their reverent conduct in the House of God. The women usually wore plain kerchiefs or little white caps on their heads when they attended services of the church; and if any of them happened to wear woolen hats they would always lay them aside when they came forward to receive the Holy Sacrament.

\* \* \*

The greater portion of the people were originally from the southern provinces of Germany, and were accustomed to a very simple form of worship. Their religious life was frequently misunderstood and they were sometimes spoken of as "unconverted Dutch;" but long after some of their critics had lost their effervescent religion, these good people were still found magnifying the saving grace of the Lord Jesus, and serving Him in true humility and holiness of life.

\* \* \*

For thirteen years after the establishment of the first settlement, there were no Lutheran pastors to be found anywhere west of the Allegheny Mountains, and the school-masters were required to do the catechising. Some of the settlers lived from fifteen to twenty miles away from the school-house, but the distance was not allowed to interfere with duty. There were times when hostile savages lurked in the forest, but still the children went to their "Kinderlehre." Before the introduction of stoves into the churches, they were sometimes almost frozen with the cold. On one occasion the pastor directed the older boys to gather a great pile of brush and make a big fire outside the school-house, to which the teacher and his class would adjourn occasionally in order to "thaw out."





The people were strongly attached to the German language and German church services, but in course of time there came a change. The English language came with other changes, and it came to stay, for it is the language of law and of commerce, and must necessarily become the language of the people. There were not a few among these people who reasoned like a certain German minister whom we met and with whom we discussed the necessity of introducing English into our church services, but he demurred and said, "Yah! English fuer gescheft, aber Deutch fuer Gottes-dienst." Some of our older pastors hesitated a long time in deciding whether or not it was right to give up the German language in the church services. It took Dr. Hacke (Reformed) a good while to make up his mind, and the same is true of Rev. Melching. The advocates of German had always counted on Rev. Hacke as their strong defense, for he was a cultured German who loved the German language and literature as well as German services, but when he finally discovered that the introduction of English in the church services was a necessity, he rose above his prejudices and favored the introduction of English. When his old German friends heard of this, they were highly offended and not a little disgusted and said, "Yah, gook der Hacke will auch ein Irisher werde."

\* \* \* \*

The town of Shippenville was laid out by Judge Shippen in the year 1826. Mount Zion Evangelical Lutheran church is therefore three years older than the town, having been organized by Gabriel A. Reichart in 1823. Rev. Reichart first visited the community in the summer of 1822, while engaged as traveling missionary of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and the preliminary work of organizing the church was probably done at that time. "On the 27th of August, 1823, Henry Shippen and wife, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, deeded a tract of land, now occupied by the old cemetery north of the present church building, to William Rupert, George Kapp and others for the sum of one dollar."



## *St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Church*

Fryburgh, Pennsylvania.

The early history of this venerable congregation, usually known as the State Road Church, is hard to give, inasmuch as all the official records of the church were destroyed in the disastrous parsonage fire of February 3rd, 1898.

It is well known that some of the earliest Lutheran settlers of Clarion county located in this vicinity in the year 1817. They came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and were devoted members of the Lutheran Church. About the year 1825, a log school-house was built, which was used for church purposes for a number of years. Roman Catholics, Lutherans and others united in building this first house of worship. The first Lutheran pastor to preach in this old school-house was Rev. Gabriel A. Reichart. It is probable that he preached in this community as early as the year 1823, but the first record of his services, as given in his diary, bears the date December 2, 1828. During the months of December, 1828, and January, 1829, Father Reichart spent much time in the community, gathering the young people together and instructing them in the doctrines of the Church. On January 28, 1829, he confirmed a catechetical class of sixty-six members, and organized the "State Road Evangelical Lutheran Church." This was the largest class that Father Reichart ever confirmed in Western Pennsylvania, and perhaps the largest class that was ever confirmed in Clarion county by any pastor. It was a splendid beginning for the young congregation.

In March, 1830, Rev. Reichart resigned his Clarion county appointments and was succeeded, the same year, by Rev. Henry David Keyl, who served the church, more or less irregularly, for a period of ten years. He was first located at Shippenville, and then at Fryburgh. Rev. Keyl was never married; and, while in the vicinity of Fryburgh had his home with John Seigworth for some time, and afterward with Jacob Rickenbrode, where he died. His mortal remains were laid to rest in God's Acre, near the sight of the old Lutheran church on the State Road, a short distance west of Fryburgh. Rev. J. G. Donmeyer conducted the funeral services. In December, 1840, Rev. George F. Ehrenfeld became pastor of the church and served it four years. His splendid work is remembered with gratitude to this day. It marked the beginning of a new era for the congregation. A union Sunday-school was organized in the old school house, with Jacob Byers as the first superintendent. In 1842 the congregation erected a church about one and a half miles north of Fryburgh, on lands donated by J. G. Seigworth. This church served as a house of worship for twenty years. On the 18th day of May, 1862, a new frame church, 36x50 feet, with basement and cupola, was dedicated in the town of Fryburgh. The congregation was without a pastor at the time, but Reverends W. A. Passavant, Joseph Welker, Isaac Brennamen and J. Q. Waters were all present and joined in the feast of dedication. The building cost \$2,300.00, and was given to God free of all incumbrance. The old church in the country was then sold.

During the pastorate of Rev. Carl Zinssmeister, this church was torn down and the present St. John's church was erected. It was dedicated January 15, 1888, Rev. E. H. Dornblaser, D. D., preaching the dedicatory sermon. Rev. J. M. Wonders solicited the funds, and more than sufficient was secured to dedicate the church free of debt.

The church lost its parsonage in a disastrous fire, which occurred February 3, 1898, but a good, substantial building was soon erected in its place at a cost of \$1,600.00. From 1840 to 1845, the church was in the charge composed of St. Paul's, St. Peter's, Shippenville, State Road and Salem. In 1847 there was a re-arrangement; and Fry-





burgh, Walters, Pinegrove, Anderson's school house and Stover's settlement was made the "State Road Charge." About the year 1858 a congregation was organized in the Myers' settlement, but the organization was later disbanded, and its members, with few exceptions, united with other Lutheran congregations.

The following pastors have served the St. John's church since its inception. Rev. G. A. Reichart, 1828-1830; Rev. H. D. Keyl, 1830-1840; Rev. George F. Ehrenfeld, 1840-1844; Rev. S. D. Witt, 1845-1847; Rev. P. S. Nellis, 1847; Rev. J. G. Donmeyer, (supply), 1847-1849; Rev. Eli Fair, 1849-1852; Rev. J. G. Ellinger (supply), 1852-1853; Rev. Samuel B. Lawson, 1853-1858; Rev. Isaac Brenneman, 1859-1860; Vacant, 1860-1863; Rev. A. M. Strauss, 1863-1870; Rev. William S. Porr, 1870-1874; Rev. D. E. Reed, 1875-1876; Rev. James T. Kendall, 1877-1879; Rev. J. K. Bricker, 1879-1883; Rev. W. G. Gettle, 1883-1885; Rev. George Sill, 1885-1886; Rev. Carl Zinssmeister, 1887-1890; Rev. J. M. Wonders, 1891-1901; Rev. Daniel W. Lecrone, January 1, 1902-. The present pastor will not soon forget his reception in Fryburgh. When he entered the parsonage for the first time and struck a match, there was a frightful explosion of natural gas, which had accumulated in the house through a leak. Rev. Lecrone was badly injured, and bears the marks of the "reception" to this day. The congregation now has a membership of about one hundred and is in good condition.





## *History of the Kapp Family*

The generations of our ancestors have all passed away, and not many years hence our children will be the older generation. Many incidents which took place during the time of our ancestors are already lost to us and to our descendants. My thought in writing this history was to put on record the names of those preceding us, and in addition, to record some of the true stories relative to the hardships our forbears endured and the pleasures they enjoyed.

If some collection of the latter stories would not have been made soon, these remaining anecdotes would also pass into oblivion. To prevent this the present history has been worked out with the cooperation of interested parties. As nearly as possible we record these tales as related by those having a part in or knowing of the incidents which took place.

In the first portion of the history, Part I, have been collected selections previously written by several different authors. Here mention is made of the Scottish origin of the Kapp family, of flight to Germany, and of migration of Andreas Capp to this country in the early part of the 18th century. After the death in 1746 of Andreas Capp there is a gap in our story until the birth of George Kapp in 1784. Mention is next made of the migration of George Kapp and wife from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to Clarion County, Pennsylvania in 1817. Some of the life of these early Western Pennsylvania settlers is described.

In the second portion of the history, Part II, the present author has shown in more detail the early life of the settlers. Part III shows the way of life at somewhat later time by giving incidents in the life of John Kapp, the author's grandfather.

### PART I

#### Selected Historical Sketches

The following history of the Kapp name was printed by the News-Leader, Richmond, Virginia. Permission to use this article was given by the News-Leader, and by the author, Ruby Haskins Ellis, whose married name is, Mrs. A. M. Burt.

A copy of this article and a sketch of the Coat of Arms was given by Mrs. Orville Kapp.

COAT OF ARMS  
OF THE KAPP FAMILY



#### MOTTO

Latin:

Non quam non Paratus.

English:

Never unprepared.





## CAPP

By Ruby Haskins Ellis

"Never unprepared" is the motto of the Capp family.

This is a shortened form of the trade name Capper—a maker of caps.

The Cap or Kap family is of Scottish origin, and its members trace their lineage and arms back to the glorious days of \* Robert Bruce. During the period of religious turmoil in the British Isles the Capp's were forced to leave their native land Scotland and took up residence in the Palatinate of Germany, where they lived many years before the family was introduced into America.

\* Robert Bruce, born 1274; died 1324.

The first of the Kapp family in this country was Andreas Capp, who, with his wife Regina Sophia, and many of their friends, left Germany, and migrated to the Western world. Settling first in New York state near the Hudson river. They became dissatisfied with the home there, and purchased land in Pennsylvania, and in 1728 made their long trek through the wilderness, assisted by friendly Indians. Arriving in the country, which Penn had made famous, they proceeded to the Lebanon valley, near the city of Reading, where they settled. They named their village Heidelberg. In 1746 Andreas, the founder, died, leaving no descendants, but his two brothers, John Michael, and George Frederick, who had previously settled in Pennsylvania, carried on the name. They owned large tracts of land adjoining that of Andreas. John Michael had received his education at Heidelberg University in Germany and was a man of importance and influence in his community. Descendants of this family have been prominent in Pennsylvania in every generation.

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The following is taken from an address given by Dr. H. W. Sigworth at the Seventh Annual Sigworth Reunion. Permission to print given by Mrs. Zenna Miller, Utica, Pa. Mrs. Miller is a niece of the late Dr. Sigworth. The address is printed in book form, a copy of which was mailed to the author by Mrs. Hazel (Kapp) Thompson.

John David Sigworth, his wife's brother, Christian Henlen, and George Kapp bought an undivided tract of land in Western Pennsylvania, made a payment on it and came to look at it. They returned to Lancaster and tried to get out of their purchase. Failing this, they moved out onto this tract in the spring of 1817. They divided this tract of woodland into three parts, as nearly equal in value as they could, and drew lots for choice. After developments showed that Kapp got the best and Sigworth second. Financially Henlen was most successful. The State Road ran through his land. Kapp soon commenced to keep hotel and from that the community took the name, "Kapp's Settlement."

Well do I remember "Granny Kapp." She presided at the advent of most of the older children of the community into the world. The dear, loving old soul was ready to respond to any case of distress, day or night, well to do or poor. Her children inherited her usefulness.

Our near neighbor, good old Harry Kapp, was really an uncommon man for his day—poetically "good-hearted, loyal and true." He doctored man and beast, would stay all night with his patient in house or barn. How I have seen the blood spurt from mother's arm when the spring lance clicked. Personal experience remembers the relief when his turnkey rolled out an aching molar. By absent treatment he would stop bleeding from a wound or nose bleed, by repeating a certain passage of scripture, with certain sayings.





His son George, my brother-in-law, was much like his father after coming from the army. His brother Mart, my uncle, cured a sweeny on one of our horses by some sayings in the morning before sunrise in the new moon. A species of Christian Science ahead of Mother Eddy. How true the Palmist's saying is: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

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Through the co-operation of Mrs. Ola (Kapp) Mahle some very interesting Kapp history was found in the possession of Mrs. Etta Mahle, Shippenville, Pa. A copy was kindly given by Mrs. Mahle.

While some of the data in the following sketches does overlap and repeat some given by Dr. Sigworth, this seems to be necessary in order to retain the original contributions of the several authors.

#### Author and date unknown

George Kapp was born in Lancaster County, March 2, 1784, and died in 1836. Hanna Kapp (maiden name Kuntz, formerly Kinsley) was born in Lancaster County August 13, 1785, died February 7, 1862, at the home of her son-in-law, Henry Amsler. Both are buried in Lutheran grave yard one-half mile west of Fryburg. Grave marked by tombstone. They moved to Fryburgh, Pennsylvania, from Lancaster County July, 1817, with the family of Christian Henlen and John Sigworth. They lived in their wagons six weeks until homes were built. Their first homes were round logs, bark roof, one room. In 1811 these men had come here to see this part of the country and expected to soon come back and take possession of the land they had chosen; but on account of the war of 1812 they waited until 1817. Their nearest neighbor was five miles (now the farm of Jacob Kahle, Pitch Pine). They brought with them cows, chickens. Their provisions were, dried fruit and vegetables.

George Kapp was an educated man and did all the writing for the adjoining county. They traded with the Indians. The nearest store was twenty miles (Emlenton). At that time there was not a house between their home and Franklin. Mr. Kapp being the oldest and keeping a house of entertainment or hotel would naturally be the one to give a name to the place, and it became known as the Kapp Settlement.

Among the many inconveniences of those early settlers was the want of Church privileges. Occasionally a Christian minister passed and gave them a sermon. Rev. Adam Reichert, a Lutheran minister, was the first to effect a religious organization. A log house was built in the lower part of a lot of a cemetery one-half mile west of Fryburgh. The log house was used for school and church. The seats were slabs cut from logs. Their slab seats did not have backs. Lighting was by tallow candles.

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Shippenville, February 10, 1860.

Author—A. R. Height.

Hanna Kapp was born of wealthy parents and raised among that excellent people called Moravians, the adherents of Nicholas Lewis, count of Zinzendorf. At an early age she was united in matrimony to Mr. George Kapp and became the mother of ten children, three sons and seven daughters, one of whom died in youth. With her husband and four others (being young and spirited) she was willing to try her fortune in a new country and to lay the foundation of a community in an extensive wilderness. This party of pioneers consisted of the following persons, called the "original six," viz: George Kapp, John Sigworth and Christian Henlen and their wives.





Less than forty-five years ago in the month of July, 1817, they landed at a spot near the present village of Fryburgh. There in the midst of an unbroken forest they lodged in their wagons, since at this time there was not a house between Helen Furnace and Franklin, a distance of thirty miles. Their land being at length measured off, they settled on their tracts near each other and began to clear their farms and to erect buildings.

These six were the only inhabitants in all the region, embraced within the present limits of Washington Township, Clarion County, in which there are now several villages, a countless number of fine farms, and a great many good buildings. In the short space of forty-five years a vast howling wilderness has been converted, by German thrift, and industry into a blooming paradise. Mr. Kapp being the oldest and keeping a house of entertainment would naturally be the one to name the settlement, which was accordingly named Kapp Settlement and which retained the name although the use of the name Fryburgh has sprung up as well. John Kapp now owns his father's farm. Mr. Martin Kapp owns Mr. Sigworth's farm and Mr. John Henlen owns his father's farm.

The children of the three families and a few others which located there subsequently intermarried, so they are related to each other. They are a kind loving people. One after the other has gone to the spirit world. About twenty-five years ago Mr. Kapp departed this life. After a time departed Mr. Henlen, about ten years ago. Within a few years he was followed by his companion. Then died Mr. Sigworth, about four years ago. Now we have just buried Mother Kapp. Among the many inconveniences of the early settlers was the want of church privileges. Occasionally a Christian minister passed through their settlement and gave them a sermon. Rev. G. Adam Reichert, a Lutheran minister now residing in Kittanning, was the first to effect a religious organization there. Among the first confirmed by him into the church were Mrs. Kapp and three of her children, which is said to have been a most solemn occasion. The other five had previously been members of that church. Since that day she has remained a worthy monument and on the 7<sup>th</sup> inst she died in the faith being seventy-six years, six months, and fourteen days old. She lived to see seventy-two grandchildren and 16 great-grandchildren grow up around her. Most of these with her nine children attended her funeral.

A new Lutheran Church is built on a corner of the old Kapp farm, and the first sermon was by the writer of the little sketch to a large concourse of citizens.

## PART II

### *The Pioneer Life*

There seems to be no data available as to the time of other pioneers settling at, or near, "Kapp's Settlement." (The name was eventually changed to, "Fryburgh" this being English for Friedburgh in Germany). These people came and settled on nearby farms, if such they could be called at that time. In order that crops could be grown it was necessary that the land be cleared. This was accomplished by felling the trees, then cutting them into lengths that could be rolled tier upon tier until there was a great pile of logs, which was then burned. At prices for which lumber is selling at the present time, there no doubt could have been several thousand dollars worth of lumber sawed out of each large pile of logs. To the younger children was sometimes given the task of burning the limbs off the felled trees. This was accomplished by building a fire on the limb close to the trunk of the tree, then gathering wood to keep the fire going until the limb was burned off. If the limb was large it sometimes took several days to burn it off.





The settlers were for the greater part Germans; or of German descent. The former were known as the Germany German. The latter were known as the Pennsylvania Dutch, which title the Kapp descendants can claim. They spoke a dialect which was similar to the German language but which differed greatly in the pronunciation of many of the words.

These pioneers endured many hardships. Houses were built of logs, the cracks between the logs being filled with chinks and clay. It was not an unusual occurrence for the settlers to awaken on a winter morning to find several inches of snow on the floor and some on their hair.

The horses and cattle were housed in log stables and lean-to's. Often the cattle were not stabled until late in the fall. When the girls in the home did the milking on a frosty morning, they would sometimes stand and warm their bare feet where a cow had bedded during the night.

Forks fashioned out of wood, having wooden tines, were used to pitch hay and sheaves of grain and to load and scatter manure. The latter was considered very valuable, by at least some of the farmers, who fastened sacks on the cattle before turning them out to pasture, in order that none of the precious fertilizer be lost. "Hickory brooms" were made out of small hickory saplings. In making such a broom the bark of the sapling was first removed. Then starting about twelve or fifteen inches from the end thin splints, loose at the upper end were cut to within several inches of the end. These splints were then drawn down over the end and tied. As a final operation the handle was then shaved to the proper size to make a broom that was not nice looking or easy to work with but certainly would withstand hard usage. Tallow candles, tallow dips, and pine knots were the source of light. Wheat was browned and used instead of coffee. Matches were bought in blocks, one end of each match being imbedded in the solid piece of brimstone. They were broken off as needed. If by accident the block would fall to the floor, all the matches would be set on fire.

Sheep raised on the farm were clipped by hand with the help of sheep shears. The wool was washed, carded, spun on a spinning wheel, and then was wound into skeins on a reel. This reel clicked every time a certain number of revolutions was made to tell how much yarn was being wound on the skein.

The women folk did the knitting, keeping the household well supplied with stockings, mittens, wristlets and nubies.

Flax was grown. When matured it was cut and well soaked with water. After drying it was put in the flax break. This was a wooden contrivance which broke the coarse part of the flax stems. After breaking the stems were thrown on a table or bench where they were scutched with a large wooden knife. Thus the coarse part of the stem was removed from the fiber. The fiber was woven into thread or cloth. Going to the woods the bark of certain trees was procured which on being boiled produced dye to color the thread or cloth the color desired. Finally the home made linen was spun, woven and manufactured into clothes. The coarser part of the flax was called tow. This was used to manufacture the coarser articles needed on the farm. The boys also used it in the pop guns which they made out of pieces of elder.

Rye stalks were gathered and the leaves stripped off. The stalks were then braided and formed into a hat by being sewn together. This provided a hat that had excellent wearing qualities.

Men worked for fifty cents a day. Girls would do all the house work including the washing, milk the cows, and churn the butter for fifty cents per week.





Most folks slept on ticks filled with straw. Some enjoyed the luxury of a feather bed. Feathers to fill the tick were obtained by plucking them from geese raised on the farm.

The parents of a family usually slept on a high four poster bed. A bed cord strung on wooden pins in end and side rails, served as springs. A trundle bed, which was kept under the larger bed during the day, was drawn out in the evening for the children.

Grass was mowed with a scythe and when dry was raked into windrows. Then it was piled into hay cocks. Grain was cut with a cradle, laying it in swaths. Then it was raked up and bound into sheaves, using some of the cut straw for a band.

My mother, when a girl, was raking the sheaves for her brother to tie. She stepped on a swath and the head of a rattle snake came up through the swath a few inches from her bare foot. She was so badly frightened that it was necessary for a brother to take her home.

The threshing of grain was done by flailing. The flail being made by fastening together two pieces of round wood (usually hickory) with a piece of leather or a strip of raw hide. Another method of thrashing was to ride or lead horses, having them walk on the sheaves to tramp out the grain. To separate the chaff from the grain the mixture was thrown into the air on a windy day. This was called winnowing.

A later used method of threshing was the chaff piler. This was a small machine which threshed out the grain but did not separate it from the straw or chaff. The straw was raked out with a hand rake which was made of wood. Women and girls often helped with this part of the threshing. The grain and chaff were separated by running through a wind mill.

Horses furnished the power to operate the chaff piler. The horses were hitched to long sweeps fastened to a large master wheel. They pulled on the sweep while being driven in a circle. By this means the master wheel revolved and in turn rotated a pinion underneath. The above device was called a horse power. The pinion of the horse power was fastened on one end of a tumbling shaft, to the other end of which was connected the band wheel on the chaff piler. A leather belt connecting the band wheel and a small pulley on the cylinder shaft, rotated the cylinder at the speed necessary to properly thresh the grain. Sometimes the belt would slip. Molasses was then applied to give it the necessary friction.

The church affiliations of the early settlers were to a great extent Lutheran and Catholic. The Kapp's held to the Lutheran faith. The settlers rode to Church on lynch pin wagons drawn by a yoke of oxen or a team of horses. The services were held in the Meeting House or in the School House. Some of the benches or seats were made by splitting small logs. Then the split sides were smoothed with a broad ax, then holes were bored into the round sides and legs were driven into the holes. The women wore Shaker bonnets and shawls and the men wore jeans.

Game was plentiful, and thus no law was necessary to protect it. Any time the family was in need of fresh meat it could be supplied by the father or one of the boys shouldering the muzzle loading rifle and going to the woods. The deer were so numerous that children were sometimes sent to frighten them out of the fields where the crops were growing.

During their boyhood days my grandfather, John Kapp, and a brother were out walking on the snow, which they could do without breaking through the crust. The deer, however, were not so fortunate. Their feet being small, they would break through the





crusts which would cut their legs. This made it almost impossible for the deer to walk. The boys overtook a deer, killed it, and dragged it home, highly elated. There they were soon deflated. Their father was very angry. He said that was not giving the deer a square deal.

Later in life grandfather was out hunting when he saw a deer at the farther side of a ten acre field. Knowing that he would not get another shot, he took careful aim and fired, killing the deer. This feat was accomplished with a muzzle loading rifle having open sights.

Mr. John Vogelbacker of Lucinda, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, told of his grandfather killing nine deer with one bullet. He would contrive to get in a position so that the deer would be between him and a tree or stump when he fired. The bullet would pass through the deer and lodge in the wood. It was then cut out and if not too badly out of round, it was rounded up with a hammer. If this was not possible, the bullet was placed in a ladle remelted and poured into a bullet mold. Thus the one bullet served to kill nine deer.

Pigeons as well as deer were among the game. The pigeons flew in such large flocks that the sun was darkened. These birds flew so low at times that by climbing to the roof of a building and holding up a long pole many could be knocked to the ground, adding meat to the larder.

Mr. Vogelbacker has told of another method of hunting pigeons. The equipment consisted of an upright pole with a wheel on top. To the wheel was tied a live "stool pigeon." The hunter would hide nearby in the bushes. When he saw a flock of pigeons he would pull on a string attached to the wheel, causing the stool pigeon to lose its balance. The stool pigeon would then try to regain its balance by flapping its wings, thus attracting game pigeons from the flock.

Still another way of hunting pigeons is told by Mr. S. S. Sigworth of Tionesta, Pa. This involved frightening the pigeons from the trees, in which they were roosting, and shooting the birds as they took flight. The tree sometimes was broken down by the birds as they left. A bag full of pigeons to take home was not uncommon. Mr. Sigworth mentions seeing acres of pigeons on the ground.

A story told at a Kapp reunion by Mr. Al Byers has to do with one of our ancestors. The family cow died. The Kapp in question took a part of the dead animal, baited and set a bear trap in which he caught a timber wolf. He killed the wolf and skinned it. Carrying the pelt, he walked eighteen miles to Oil City where he collected the bounty which was paid by the State for killing the wolf. Then he sold the pelt. He walked back to his home with sixteen dollars in his pocket. Taking the money he then continued walking to Salem, a village midway between Emlenton and Knox and about twenty miles from Fryburgh. (Knox was then known as Edenburg). At Salem he found what he was looking for, a cow for sale. He purchased the cow for fifteen dollars and led the animal back to his home. The lost cow was now replaced and the family had one dollar, which sum no doubt meant more to them than many times that amount means to us.





### PART III

## *Grandfather Kapp*

The farm grandfather John Kapp owned lies west of Fryburgh. The farm buildings still stand and are only a stone's throw from the town. (See the photographs of the house and farm.) Part of the original land has been divided and sold as building lots. Somehow one lot was not sold, even when the farm was sold in the mid 80's, and remained vacant for a period of thirty-five or forty years. A Mr. Fox decided to purchase the lot. He took the matter up with my parents and brother, who assisted him in locating the heirs. The deed was made from the original grant and contained sixty signatures.

Grandfather was a "handy" man. This trait is inherited by many of his descendants. He and his sons built the stone house which is patterned after the stone houses built in Germany. To make the mortar for the house slacked lime was required. The men dug two holes or pits in the hill side, one being farther up the hill than the other. In the uphill pit was placed lime which had been dug, hauled and burned. Water was then poured on the burned lime and allowed to stand for some time to slack it. The slacked lime was drawn off to the lower pit, where it was stored until needed in preparing mortar. In the upper pit new batches of lime were slacked to be stored for later use. Grandfather and his sons quarried their own stone and cut them to the proper dimensions.

Grandfather had his own barrel factory or cooperage on the farm. Here he worked out barrel staves and heads by hand and made the hoops out of small hickory saplings. He would assemble each barrel, then test it for leaks by placing his mouth over a small hole in one of the heads and blow until the barrel would crack. Thus he was his own inspector.

He built a wood turning lathe, which was run by foot power and on which he turned end rails and spindles to use in making "lounges." He made one for each of his children. A tick filled with straw was placed on the lounge, which then could be used as a seat or bed.

He also worked at cobbling, making shoes and boots. The men were proud of his fine "Sunday boots."

In a work shop on the farm, wagons and bob sleds were built. Here the hubs, spokes and felloes of wagon wheels were made and assembled. The iron tires were formed and welded in the blacksmith shop. Preparatory to placing the tire on the wheel it was placed on small blocks. Small sticks were then criss-crossed on the tire and set on fire. When the tire had attained the desired heat it was placed on the wheel, and quickly pounded into place and water poured on. All iron used was forged to the necessary size and shape in the blacksmith shop.

Grandfather dabbled in politics, holding at least two offices. Assessor and Constable. While serving in the latter capacity it became his duty to serve papers on a certain family. The lady of the house seeing him approaching evidently surmised his mission and set the dog on him. He retaliated by shooting the dog. Grandfather said, "She was most awful mad."







James M. Smith



Miss

1857





Grandfather was called upon occasionally to do some doctoring. One such instance occurred when my sister broke her arm in falling from the family "hack." Grandfather set the break, which healed nicely. Another incident revolves around the custom of bleeding, employed with both man and beast when ailing. A young lady called at grandfather's home several times to be bled. When the lance struck she would faint. This rather irked grandfather and he decided to do something about it. The next time the lady called and about to faint as usual, grandfather slapped her. She did not faint. Grandfather said, "she was most awful mad, but we got results." And he added with a smile, "She never came back."

The author has in his possession a lance such as was mentioned above. The body of the lance is made of brass. In use the powerful spring activated the sharp blade. The lance is kept in a wooden case, lined with felt and covered with leather.

Grandmother was known as a mid-wife, taking care of women during confinement and doing all that was necessary for the welfare of mother and child. She ushered into the world a number of babies without the advice of a physician.

One day father and his brother Jacob were out in the pasture field gathering chestnuts. After picking up the ones lying on the ground they decided to shake some out of the open burrs on the tree. Father climbed the tree and worked his way out on one of the lower limbs. A horse pasturing in the field came near. Uncle Jacob picked up a chestnut burr and threw it, the burr striking under the horse's tail. Clamping down his tail the horse started kicking, almost standing on his head. Father said that from his position on the limb the horse's feet looked very large.

A ghost was reported to have been seen on different occasions not far from town, one man telling that it got on his back. He claimed that the ghost was so heavy that he could scarcely walk. The apparition was more often seen on a rainy night. One night suitable for the occasion a crowd of boys (my father being one of the number) decided to walk out and investigate. They were in a jolly mood and walked quite rapidly until they neared the place where the supposed ghost was reported to have been seen. Then a quietness seemed to settle upon them, and there did not seem to be any need for haste. Drawing nearer they suddenly saw that which they thought they wanted to see. They stopped suddenly. At the road side tall and glowing stood the ghost. After standing still for a few minutes one of the boys took a few steps forward. Another advanced a few steps farther. Thus they proceeded until within a stone's throw of the object, and a stone thrown by one of the group struck the monster. A shower of fire fell to the ground. The boys rushed up to the large stump, pulled off fox fire and shouted, "Ghost! Ghosts!"

The children attending school, carried their dinner, sometimes having hard boiled eggs which they would match with eggs which other pupils had. This was done by striking two eggs together to determine which had the harder shell. Grandfather hearing of this proceeded to turn eggs out of wood. These eggs when pitted against the genuine product of the hen, would always come out victorious. One lad remarked, "Your chickens must lay awful hard shelled eggs."

A favorite sport in winter was to slide down a hill on a schooner. The schooner was made by nailing cross pieces onto two barrel staves which then served as a sled. Schooners did very well especially when there was a hard crust on the snow. Another method of coasting was to use a bundle of rye straw. This provided a great deal of excitement as the straw bundle had plenty of speed and was at times as difficult to keep astride as the proverbial bucking broncho.





The boys discovered that sheep coming to a place on a hillside, where they could not walk on account of slipping on the snow crust would lie down, draw their legs under their body, and slide down the hill. This, while enjoyed by the boys, did not meet with the father's approval. One day while performing the task of watering the sheep, the boys decided to have some fun. They drove the sheep out to the hillside. The sheep not being in a mood for coasting, some time elapsed before one decided to make the start. The rest followed quickly. The delay proved almost disastrous to the boys, as their father appeared on the scene in time to see the sheep slide down the hill. As he would say, he was "most awful mad." The boys came near being punished.

Once father, when a boy, called at the home of a neighbor. The family was busily engaged cutting cabbage and putting it in a barrel which had been placed in the cellar. Several of the boys were tramping the cut cabbage to pack it, as this was thought to be necessary to make good sauer kraut. To add variety to the task, the boys would get out on the cellar steps, then jump back into the barrel.

The Catholic priest was wont to call on grandfather. They would get along very nicely until the conversation drifted to matters of the church. Then a difference of opinion would soon lead to an argument. When the argument became too heated the Priest would depart, and as he walked across the field to his home his very walk indicated that he was not in an amiable frame of mind. This invariably was the sequence to his calls.

An incident which took place while father was driving us to his parents' home for a Sunday visit may be of interest. While driving past the Mahle farm, about one mile from the Shippenville-Fryburgh road, we were about to pass a group of boys on a near by rail fence. A large dog, belonging to one of the boys, jumped up on the fence and frightened the horses, which then started to run away. Mother asked father if he could hold the horses, and he replied that he thought he could not. Mother, who was holding my baby brother in her arms, reached out beyond father's hands and grasped the lines with both of her hands. Together they succeeded in checking the speed of the horses, forcing them to a stop in the brush, just ahead of a sharp turn. Placing a blanket on the ground, mother put my sister, brother and myself on it. Then she helped father get the horses back on the road. Three of the traces were unhitched from the single trees, and the horses had pulled the hack on their bits.

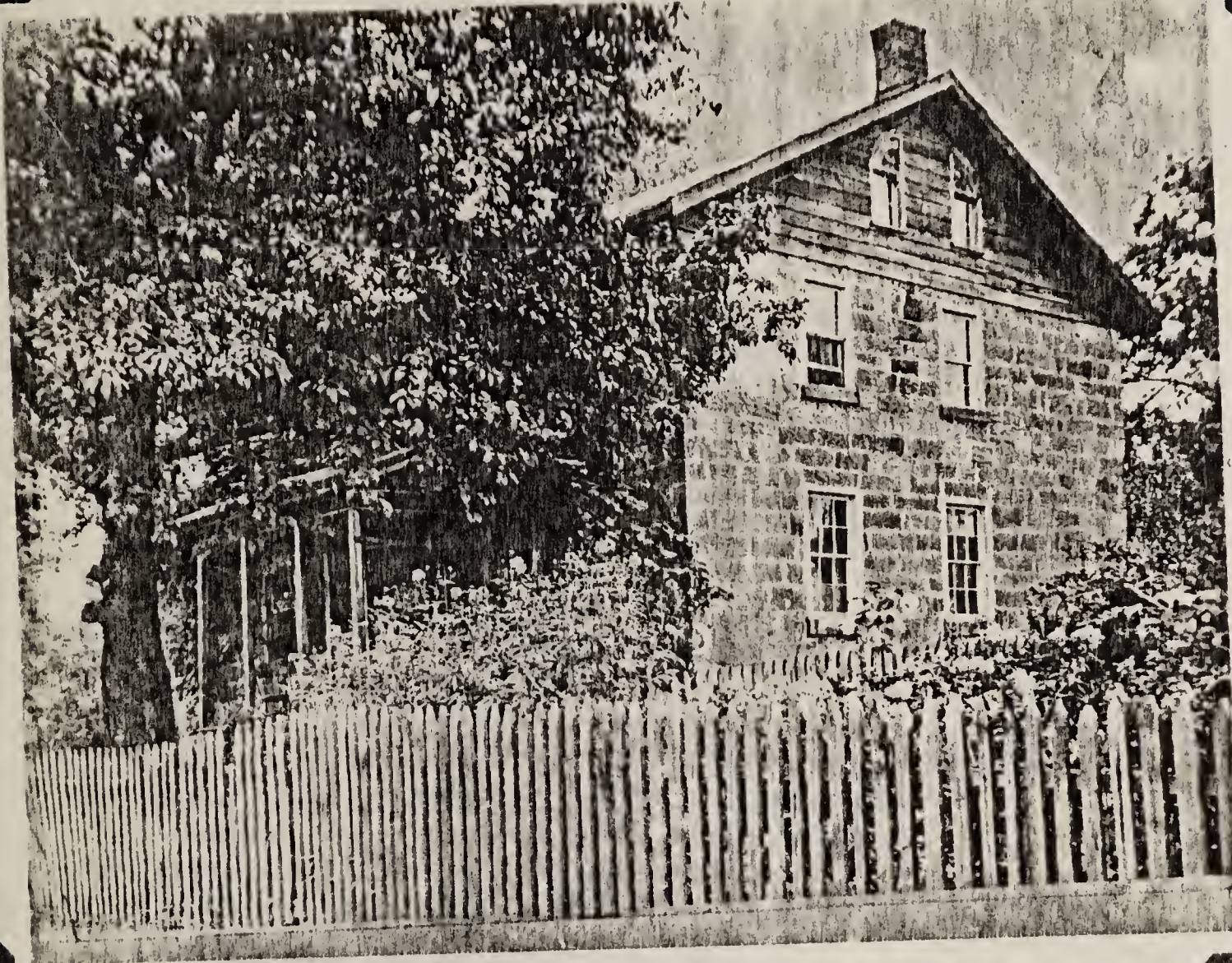
After grandmother's death, which occurred when the author was three years of age, grandfather lived among his children, all of whom had homes of their own. While at our home he would do light chores. He once thought to help mother with her garden. Seeing a place he thought needed weeding he proceeded to do the job with result that he cleared the spot of beet plants. He felt quite badly about this. He would be with us during hay making and would drive the horse to rake hay. He also spent much time in the work shop on the farm, once building a small wagon for my brother and I. We were much pleased with it until he made a much better one for our cousins living near by. When he saw how we felt about the matter he proceeded to build us a wagon that had spokes in the wheels, hounds, bolsters and coupling pole. It was a perfect model of a large wagon and one to be proud of.

At another time grandfather built a toy wagon, on which he installed the works of an old clock. This was not a success as the motor was too powerful for the weight of the wagon. Perhaps he had a vision of the future of mechanically powered means of transportation.















## *Genealogy of the Kapp Family*

1. George Kapp, b3/2/1784 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, d3/4/1837; m. to Hanna Kuhns, b7/23/1785, d2/7/1862.
  - 2b Harry Kapp, born in Lancaster County; married to Katie Rickenbrod.  
10 children: Leah, George, Henry, Mattie, Sarah, Mena, Jacob, Samuel, Eli and John.
  - 2e John Kapp, b. in Lancaster Co.; m. to Maria (Polly) Rickenbrod.  
8 children: Isaac, Mary, Anna, Aaron, Christine, Rosama, Jacob and John.
  - 2a Sarah Kapp, b. in Lancaster Co.; m. Henry Imhoof.  
10 children: Samuel, Elizabeth, George, Sarah, Mary, Henry, John, Katie, Isaac and Henry.
  - 2h Elizabeth Kapp b. at Fryburgh; m. John Henlen.  
8 children: Christian, Matilda, Hattie, Ella, Jacob, Margaret, Webster and Seward.
  - 2d Mary or Polly died when a child.
  - 2g Mary Kapp, b. at Fryburgh; m. Christ Sigworth.  
8 children: Amos, John, William, Hannah, Frank, Clemens, Richard and Lizzie.
  - 2i Lena Kapp, b. at Fryburgh; m. Henry Amsler.  
8 children: Caroline, Clara, Colonel, Lucy, William, Wilson, Elmer and Ida.
  - 2j Barbara Kapp, b. at Fryburg, m. John M. Rickenbrod.  
5 children: Granville, Ellen, Alice, Rosa and Ida.
  - 2f Martin Kapp b. at Fryburgh; m. Elis Sigworth.  
7 children: Leland, Andrew, Eliza, John, Harry, Hattie, and Clara.
  - 2c Hanna Kapp m. John Lilly.  
10 children: Henry, George, Mary, Amos, Jacob, Samuel, John, Lena, William and Margaret.

This Brief Genealogy has been prepared in order to preserve at least a portion of the available data about our ancestors and their families. As it seems unwise for me to attempt to record the names of all the descendants of George Kapp and Hanna Kuhns. The present genealogy starts with John Kapp and Marie (Polly) Rickenbrod.

I have tried to give as complete a genealogy as possible from data sheets which many of the descendants have been kind enough to fill out. Additional data has been obtained from an old family Bible and from a lithographed sheet entitled "Family Register."

The author begs the reader's tolerance with regard to the contents of this history and for any errors or omissions which may appear. The preparation of such a record is no small task and requires a great deal of patience.

The Numerals before a name give the generations. The Letter, the succession in the family. The Letters in connection with a date, b—born. d—died. m—married. (2) — (3) second and third Marriage.

(Names may not be given correctly in order of birth.)

The following is a detailed genealogy of John Kapp and his descendants.

- 2b John Kapp b9/22/1815 in Lancaster Co., Pa.; d11/7/1891; m4/13/1835 to Maria (Polly) Rickenbrod, b4/23/1813 in Alsace, then a part of Germany. She was brought to this country when a baby. d7/26/1877.  
(2) to Hannah Rosenberry.



### Family of Isaac Kapp

- 3a Isaac William Kapp b10/28/1836; d7/3/1901; m11/2/1865 to Sarah Heidinger b11/19/1842; d1/3/1927.
- 4a Alice Anna Kapp b5/7/1867; d6/4/1941; m6/30/1892 to Henry Campbell Howard b8/13/1865; d11/5/1933.
- 5a Ruth Anna Howard b4/18/1893; m3/31/1918 to Grover Cleveland Helming b8/19/1887.
  - 6a Morris Howard Helming b4/7/1920; d10/15/1945; m9/6/1941 to Genevieve Donlavey b7/27/1919.
  - 7a Michael Dnane Helming b1/29/1943.
- 5b Byron William Howard b10/29/1896.
- 5c Lawrence George Howard b5/14/1898; m to Laura Ellen Bell b10/16/1896.
  - 6a Calvin Lawrence Howard b8/2/1928.
  - 6b Wendell Lee Howard b8/27/1929.
- 5d Morris Henry Howard b10/15/1900.
- 4b William W. Kapp b12/6/1871; m11/14/1895 to Millie Waterson b1/30/1877.
  - 5a Jessie M. Kapp b12/15/1896; d10/31/1946; m1/10/1918 to George Dewey Buzard b10/21/1897.
    - 6a Jessie Elizabeth Buzard b11/3/1918; married 12/9/1944 to Raymond Anderson b11/21/1918.
    - 6b George Dewey Buzard, Jr., b10/30/1920.
    - 6c Dorothy Jane Buzard b9/19/1922; m12/14/1945 to Bruce Eldred b8/11/1920.
  - 5b Curtis Webster Kapp b6/9/1901; m7/3/1923 to Stella Mae Fuller b9/9/1902.
    - 6a William Webster Kapp b10/13/1924.
    - 6b Helen Mae Jane Kapp b8/20/1926; m5/10/1947 to William Sommers, b10/8/1925.
    - 6c Gladys Maxine Kapp b2/8/1929.
    - 6d Harry Earl Kapp b12/31/1934.
- 4c Minty Maud Kapp b7/11/1879; m1/30/1901 to Abe Wiant b5/3/1874; d2/1942.
  - 5a Dale Kapp Wiant b1/14/1902; d9/5/1903.
  - 5b Hazel Mae Wiant b3/7/1904; m6/30/1926 to T. Edison Mansfield b5/13/1903.
    - 6a Thomas Edison Mansfield, Jr., b5/9/1928.
    - 6b Lloyd Wiant Mansfield b6/25/1930.
    - 6c Harold Gene Mansfield b3/24/1938.
    - 6d Howard Dee Mansfield b3/23/1941.
  - 5c Emma Alberta Wiant b4/10/1903; m9/19/1929 to Samuel E. Sloan b7/25/1905.
    - 6a Gerald Wesley Sloan b3/12/1931.
    - 6b Robert Earl Sloan b10/9/1944.

### Family of Mary Kapp

- 3b Maria Magdalena Kapp b1/15/1840; d3/3/1893; m3/7/1861 to Samuel S. Kinch b3/2/1835; d11/24/1910.
- 4a Hanna Matilda Kinch b12/14/1861; d1/23/1864.
- 4b Manuel W. Kinch Manning b3/31/1863; d3/2/1944; m7/29/1888 to Ida Lovina Whippo.
  - (2) to Lois Dunkerly.
  - (3) to Jessie Watsin b9/21/1869; m2/19/1931.





- 5a Gertrude Maud Kinch Lindsey b12/6/1889, m6/4/1913 to Frank Henry McDowell b2/28/1881.
- 6a Norman Fillman McDowell b7/14/1914, m11/2/1943 to Ada Mac Duncan b10/19/1924.
  - 7a Gertrude Ann McDowell b11/22/1944.
  - 7b David Norman McDowell b1/25/1947.
  - 7c Richard Earl McDowell b1/31/1948.
- 6b James Lindsey McDowell b1/5/1917, m6/4/1942 to Alice Elizabeth Conner b7/2/1916.
  - 7a Donald Leroy McDowell b3/21/1947.
- 6c Caroline Frances McDowell b7/21/1923, m5/28/1943 to Robert Elton Steese b3/3/1916.
  - 7a Virginia Carol Steese b5/23/1944.
  - 7b Sandra Louise Steese b12/19/1946, d2/1/1947.
  - 7c Robert Harold Steese b11/3/1947.
- 6d Harold George McDowell b4/23/1925, m10/30/1946 to Mary Elizabeth Richardson b1/30/1924.
- 5b Lillian Ada Kinch Jordan b3/10/1891, m5/29/1907 to Robert C. Fox, Sr., b11/16/1885.
  - 6a Nelly Edna Ellen Fox b12/5/1907, m12/17/1930 to Lawrence Cooper b12/6/1907.
  - 7a Robert Arthur Cooper b10/1/1933.
  - 7b Ellis Elmo Cooper b5/12/1936.
  - 7c Owen Gail Cooper b1/4/1941.
  - 7d Sharon Cooper b5/29/1944.
- 6b William Clair Fox b9/22/1909, d11/1/1930.
- 6c Adda Leoma Fox b4/17/1912, m4/10/1935 to George Pollum b11/27/1913.
  - 7a Lois Jean Pollum b6/1/1936.
  - 7b Richard Pollum b10/19/1940.
- 6d Willis John Fox b8/3/1914, d11/24/1944, m 8/11/1935 to Florence Mae Clawson b5/8/1918.
  - 7a Gerald Raymond Fox b10/31/1936.
  - 7b LaDonna Jane Fox b11/18/1941.
- 6e Rissa Celia Fox b1/29/1917, m11/4/1935 to Ronald Boyd Linamen.
  - 7a Ronald Boyd Linamen, Jr., b6/4/1936.
  - 7b Constance Rosalind Linamen b7/18/1938.
- 6f Roberta Belle Fox b2/25/1920.
- 6g Lillian Gertrude Fox b12/6/1922, m10/28/1941 to Richard Joseph Myers.
  - 7a Peggy Lou Ellen Myers b6/26/1942.
  - 7b Stephen Joseph Myers b 11/8/1946.
- 6h Robert Cleveland Fox, Jr., b9/9/1924, m4/18/1946 to Florence Mae Fox b5/8/1918.
  - 7a Thomas Harold Fox b2/1/1947.
- 6i Violet Oetilia Fox b4/20/1926, m9/6/1947 to Jay Beale.
- 5c Clarence Webster Kinch Manning b3/31/1896, d11/23/1918, m12/28/1915 to Mary Miller b2/23/1895.





- 6a Edward Stanley Kinch Manning b5/25/1917, m3/26/1942 to Helen Nash b11/21/1925.
- 7a Stanley Edward Kinch Manning b11/1/1947.
- 4c John Adams Kinch b3/22/1865, d1/23/1944, m7/8/1889 to Nettie E. Taylor b10/3/1863, d9/6/1942.
- 5a John Taylor Kinch b5/14/1891, d4/18/1924.
- 5b Bessie Belle Kinch b10/10/1893, m6/15/1924 to Harry D. McDannold b1/3/1897.
- 6a Harry D. McDannold, Jr., b8/15/1925.
- 6b John C. McDannold b12/2/1931.
- 5c Eva Lenore Kinch b4/11/1904, m11/21/1925 to Norman P. Murley b1/14/1897.
- 6a Norma Jean Murley b6/24/1928.
- 6b Howard Gordon Murley b6/21/1930.
- 4d Mary Emma Kinch b1/26/1867, d9/—/1918, m8/10/1892 to Norman J. Boyer b7/27/1870, d6/1/1943.
- 5a Ralph Clare Boyer b5/31/1895, m— to Florence Forrester b—, d6/—/1924.
- 6a Ralph Clare Boyer, Jr., b—, m— to Arizona Sweeney.
- 7a William Robert Boyer.
- 5b Norman LeRoy Boyer b10/7/1896, m— to Marie Truby b—, d3/—/1943.
- (2) to Jane Hoffman b—, m8/—/1945.
- 6a Norma Dorothy Boyer b7/27/1918, m— to Arthur Grobe.
- 7a Sandra Grobe.
- 6b Hilda Marie Boyer b8/—/1923, m— to Richard Shirey.
- 7a Candice Shirey.
- 7b Daniel Shirey.
- 5c Nellie M. Boyer b2/3/1897.
- 5d Lauretta Pearl Boyer b2/18/1899, m— to Ellis N. Smiley.
- 5e Raymond P. Boyer b1/26/1902, m—/—/1920 to Garnet Moore b11/12/1905.
- 6a Betty Louise Boyer b7/2/1921, m— to Gwendol Holcomb.
- 6b Eugene LaVerne Boyer b—/—/1923, m— to Dolores Soles.
- 5f Emma Suzetta Boyer b9/26/1903.
- 5g Harold Charles Boyer b3/31/1905, m— to Margaret Bailey.
- 6a William Norman Boyer b5/20/1928.
- 6b Nancy Lon Boyer b—/—/1934.
- 4e Ella Alvira Kinch b12/16/1868, m11/21/1895 to Harry G. Conley b5/27/1869.
- 5a Gertrude May Conley b3/23/1898, m6/22/1922 to Howard E. McCullough b3/5/1890.
- 6a Howard Emmet McCullough, Jr., b7/15/1926.
- 6b Ruth Irene McCullough b11/25/1928.
- 5b Charles Henry Conley b1/9/1900, d1/15/1917.
- 5c George Samuel Conley b8/16/1901, m to Anna Baldrick b8/29/1902.
- 6a Marilyn Ann Conley b5/17/1930.
- 6b Marjorie Jane Conley b7/24/1932.
- 6c Mary Ella Louise Conley b6/24/1937.
- 5d Leora Elizabeth Conley b3/3/1903 m6/22/1921 to Edgar C. Fleming b5/19/1899.
- 6a Elizabeth Ella Fleming b1/31/1922, m8/5/1945 to Robert V. Kennedy b9/15/1922.

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- 7a Robert Vincent Kennedy, Jr., b9/5/1946.
- 6b Edgar Celestine Fleming, Jr. b3/26/1923.
- 6c Harry Joseph Fleming b6/2/1925.
- 6d Robert George Fleming b3/13/1929.
- 6e Mary Lee Fleming b6/1/1932.
- 6f Sandra Lee Fleming b9/3/1944.
- 5e Ruth Irene Conley b7/31/1905, m1/15/1927 to William H. Kidd b12/13/1897.
- 6a William Harvey Kidd, Jr., b4/17/1929.
- 4f Laura A. Kinch b1/22/1870, d1/15/1887.
- 4g Charles Albert Kinch b2/1/1873, d11/3/1929, m9/26/1900 to Ella Mina Flack b---/---/---, d10/4/1942.
- 4h Wesley S. Kinch b7/8/1875, d7/2/1888.

#### Family of Anna Kapp

- 3c Anna Catherine Kapp b7/26/1842, d10/31/1909, m12/14/1868 to John Stodter b9/8/1840, d2/16/1917.
- 4a Nellie R. Stodter b9/25/1869, d2/13/1940, m9/25/1897 to Rev. James E. Porter b3/16/1861, d 11/1/1922.
- 5a O. Annabel Porter b9/13/1900.
- 5b Clara P. Porter b10/25/1903, d1/3/1904.
- 5c John R. Porter b9/9/1906, d3/25/1945, m4/26/1930 to Estella Geatches b10/3/1905.
- 6a Marcheta Porter b10/19/1932.
- 4b Col. Charles E. Stodter b4/20/1871, -----, m8/12/1896 to Cora Pauline Stowe b11/5/1872.
- 5a Col. John Hughes Stodter b11/15/1899, d-----, m11/---/1928 to Isabel Bazire; divorced 1936.
  - (2) to Margaret Rumsey b-----, d3/30/1945, m5/22/1939.
  - (3) to Barbara Johnson m3/29/1947.
- 6a John Charles Stodter b10/8/1929.
- 6b Durand B. Stodter b6/13/1931.
- 5b Col. Charles S. Stodter b10/12/1902, d---, m11/---/1926 to Dorothy Sutphin.
- 6a Charles E. Stodter b10/14/1930.
- 6b Hazel S. Stodter b9/9/1932.

#### Family of Aaron Kapp

- 3d Aaron Martin Kapp b11/21/1844, d6/12/1932, m4/20/1870 to Katherine Syvilla Swabb b4/12/1848, d8/30/1933.
- 4a Etta Gertrude Kapp b1/19/1872, d1/5/1884.
- 4b Webster Wayne Kapp b1/29/1874---, m10/3/1901 to Mary Grace Swartzfager b2/19/1882, d2/18/1911.
  - (2) to Ethel Bianca Perrine b5/27/1886, d2/25/1945, m10/19/1918.
- 5a Numer Martin Kapp b11/19/1919, ---m9/14/1941 to Thora Mae Heimbeger b8/29/1917.
- 6a Nina Jean Kapp b9/15/1942.
- 6b William Wayne Kapp b7/1/1943, d2/4/1945.
- 6c Marian Elizabeth Kapp b4/14/1946.
- 5b Sarah Katherine Kapp b12/12/1920, d12/15/1920.





- 4c Curtis Clyde Kapp b10/19/1876, ---m10/15/1907 to Edith Lucia Stalker b11/11/1875.
- 5a Harold Curtis Kapp b12/6/1910, ---m7/8/1935 to Dorothy Edna Hovis b9/12/1912.
- 6a Garry Dean Kapp b10/21/1942, d10/21/1942.
- 6b Larry Eugene Kapp b10/21/1942.

#### Family of Christina Regina Kapp

- 3e Christina Regina Kapp b5/23/1847, d8/---/1921, m--- to Simeon Benner b10/18/1844, d1/31/1919.
- 4a Jessie E. Benner b4/7/1874, d2/21/1941, m4/8/1902 to John H. Brown b9/12/1872, d12/9/1944.
- 5a Arthur H. Brown b1/12/1903, ---, m4/---/1937 to Kathaleen Corcrin.
- 5b Mildrid D. Brown b2/20/1906, ---, m11/1/1928 to Alvin Turney b6/22/1907.
- 6a Phyllis Turney b4/7/1930.
- 5c Ethel B. Brown b3/14/1908, ---, m3/---/1930 to Paul C. Yohe b6/2/1917.
- 5d Ina M. Brown b2/5/1912, ---, m2/3/--- to Louis Rau b7/22/1910.
- 6a Louis Rau, Jr., b4/1/1930.
- 6b Bonnie Lee Rau b7/22/1937.
- 5e John H. Brown b3/15/1914, ---, m--- to Zelma Cousins b8/---/1917.
- 6a Jack Brown b10/20/1944.
- 5f Mary J. Brown b3/18/1916, ---, m6/---/1937 to Bernard Fox.
- 5g Jane L. Brown b4/26/1913, ---, m10/---/1945 to John FitzGerald.
- 6a John Dennis FitzGerald, Jr., b9/---/1946.
- 4b John E. Benner b5/14/1879, ---, m--- to Annie Bauch b---/---/1877.
- 5a John Benner, Jr., b5/28/1899, ---, m--- to Ruth Painter.

#### Family of Rosanna Kapp

- 3f Rosanna Rebecca Kapp b6/16/1850, d4/---/1916, m--- to Saul Amsler.
- 4a ---, m--- to Blanch Dunkle.
- 5a Elizabeth Amsler
- 5b Sara Amsler --- m--- to Lewis Walz.
- 6a Elizabeth Ann Walz.
- 5c Charles Amsler ---, m--- to---
- 6a -----
- 4b Sadie Amsler b6/10/1877, d12/13/1947, m--- to Irvin J. Morse b7/17/1870, d4/5/1936.
- 5a Harold F. Morse b8/24/1899, ---, m--- to Florence P. McKenzie b8/29/1903.
- 5b Gordon J. Morse b8/16/1902, d4/5/1918.
- 5c Ernest B. Morse b4/21/1907, ---; m--- to Betty Heen b---/---/1920.
- 6a Gordon Morse b---/---/1945.
- 6b Bruce Morse b---/---/1947.
- 4c Grace Amsler b---/---/1881, d---, m---/1909 to Dr. Robert B. Elrick b---/---/1871, d---/---/1932.
- 5a Elizabeth Elrick b---/---/1912, m---/---/1934 to Arthur Kepple.
- 6a Shirley Kepple.
- 6b Thomas Kepple.
- 5b Robert Elrick, Jr., b---/---/1917.
- 5c Marjorie Elrick b---/---/1922.





- 4d Harold Amsler ---, m--- to Helen Sherwood.
- 5a Genevieve Amsler ---, m--- to Carl Lovell.
- 6a Carol Bess Lovell.
- 6b Sallie K. Lovell.
- 5b Sherwood Amsler -----, m to ---.
- 4c Charles Amsler b11/30/1885, d6/9/1911, m--- to Nellie Ireland, b-----.

#### Family of Jacob Kapp

- 3g Rev. Jacob W. Kapp b3/28/1853, d9/5/1938, m--- to Sarah C. Oldham b3/8/1854, d10/14/1945.
- 4a Harold O. Kapp, Atty., b-----, d6/5/1910, m5/16/1906 to Florence A. Gochbles b5/1/1885, d9/10/1921.

#### Family of John Kapp

- 3h John George Kapp b4/23/1856, d4/1/1930, m--- to Fannie Matilda Greer b9/2/1856, d1/5/1904.
- 4a Ira Charles Kapp b3/15/1879, d3/17/1879.
- 4b Nora Madella Kapp b5/21/1880, ---, m9/26/1900 to John B. Jamison b12/4/1869.
- 5a Bruce L. Jamison b12/25/1905, ---, m7/1/1933 to Harriet E. Wise b9/15/1909.
- 6a Carol Elaine Jamison b5/5/1935.
- 5b Lane W. Jamison b5/2/1912, ---, m--- to Gladys M. Byers b8/12/1915.
- 4c Mable Myrtle Kapp b7/4/1884, d---, m5/21/1903 to Ralph A. Riggle b10/28/1881.
- 5a Merrill A. Riggle b7/11/1904, d6/4/1905.
- 5b Edyth Gertrude Riggle b3/5/1906, d---, m4/8/1925 to Herman Boothe.
- 6a Herbert O. Boothe b11/3/1926, d---, m9/4/1945 to Dorothy Watson.
- 7a James Herbert Boothe b5/11/1947.
- 6b Donna M. Boothe b7/28/1931.
- 6c Judy Ann Boothe b4/26/1941.
- 6d David Herman Boothe b3/27/1947.
- 5c Herbert Charles Riggle b2/12/1908, d---, m5/27/1938 to Hazel Tipton b1/19/1918.
- 6a Robert C. Riggle b5/25/1939.
- 6b Herbert W. Riggle b1/30/1942.
- 6c Barbara Ann Riggle b5/20/1946.
- 5d Alma Irene Riggle b2/12/1908, d---, m--- to Ernest Adams.
- 6a Ralph Ernest Adams b5/26/1938.
- 5e George Amos Riggle b3/7/1910, d-----, m9/4/1935 to Roberta Simmers b9/4/-----.
- 6a Beverly B. Riggle b12/27/1937.
- 6b Larry George Riggle b5/19/1939.
- 6c Karen Kay Riggle b12/28/1947.
- 5f Dortha Bernadine Riggle b10/12/1918, d---, m11/15/1938 to Robert Hartz b9/1/1916.
- 6a John Robert Hartz b2/12/1941, d5/24/1941.
- 6b Evelynne J. Hartz b11/24/1939.
- 6c Kenneth M. Hartz b5/14/1942.
- 4d Walter Greer Kapp b12/8/1886, d---, m--- to Frances Stokes.
- 5a Hildegard Kapp died when a child.
- 5b Virginia Kapp
- 5c Helen Kapp



- 4e Hazel Izetta Kapp b3/29/1889, d—, m7/16/1908 to Charles S. Thompson b10/16/1879.
- 5a Edna Irene Thompson b—, m— to Edward A. Downing.
- 5b Grace Marie Thompson b—, m— to Robert J. O'Day.
  - 6a Robert Charles O'Day.
  - 6b Sallie Marie O'Day.
  - 6c Peggy Joan O'Day.
  - 6d Betty Lou O'Day.
- 4f Mary Elizabeth Kapp b3/4/1891, d—, m11/24/1909 to Charles P. Musselman b6/7/1885.
  - 5a Margaret Louise Musselman b10/27/1911, —, m10/28/1930 to Roy C. Pryor b1/15/1906.
    - 6a Leroy Charles Pryor b7/5/1931.
    - 6b Robert Ralph Pryor b12/31/1932.
    - 6c Marilyn Louise Pryor b8/25/1936.
    - 6d Jerry Lee Pryor b8/15/1942.
    - 6e Richard Dean Pryor b7/30/1947.
  - 5b Marie Elanore Musselman b8/11/1913, —, m4/13/1931 to Edmund Buxton b1/14/1911; Divorced 2/26/1947.
    - 6a Donald Edmond Buxton b3/8/1932, d3/13/1932.
    - 6b Mary Ann Buxton b4/6/1939.
  - 5c Mildred Bernadine Musselman b8/20/1916, —, m10/17/1936 to Russel Fussner b7/12/1913.
    - 6a Russel George Fussner, 3rd, b6/19/1938, d8/26/1938.
    - 6b Barbara Ann Fussner b5/14/1945.
    - 6c David Russel Fussner b3/10/1947.
  - 5d Helen Elizabeth Musselman b4/13/1919, d—, m4/23/1938 to Donald McCloy b7/17/1916.
    - 6a Karen Kay McCloy b8/4/1939.
    - 6b Donald Russel McCloy b5/10/1943.
    - 6c Trudy Elizabeth McCloy b4/16/1944.
    - 6d Linda Lou McCloy b5/25/1946.
- 4g George Harold Kapp b11/26/1895, —, m—/—/1921 to Genevieve McCandless b—, d—/—/1922.
  - (2) to Ruth Gaiser, m—/—/1924.
  - 5a Genevieve Helen Kapp, —, m6/14/1947 to Vane W. Ireland.
  - 5b George Harold Kapp.
  - 5c Mary Elizabeth Kapp.
- 4h Eva Mildred Kapp b11/15/1898, —, m— to Raymond A. Wagner d11/7/1936.
  - 5a Robert Wesley Wagner.





## *Honor Roll*

### Descendants of John Kapp

3a Isaac William Kapp.

6a Morris Howard Helming. Entered the service September 27, 1940, at Fort Missoula, Mont. He was stationed at Moffet Field, Calif.; Ledro Field, Bakersfield, Calif.; Santa Ana Air Base, Calif.; Santa Maria, Calif.; Tonopah, Nev.; Namas Air Base, Edmonton, Canada. His Decorations and Citations are Good Conduct Medal, American Theater Ribbon, Overseas Bar, Service Strip, Expert Carbine Medal. He also had five other Medals. He was discharged as Technical Sergeant 145, 2nd Q. A. F. B. U. at Separation Center, Great Falls, Mont., September 30, 1945.

He was killed October 15, 1945, nine miles from Wisdom, Mont. A gun discharged taking it from car. He was buried October 18, 1945, in Wisdom Cemetery..

6b George Dewey Buzard, Jr., U. S. Navy.

6b James Lindsey McDowell, Signal Corps.

6d Willis John Fox. Killed in the battle of Hurtgen Forest 11/24/1944, while advancing toward Seigfried Line. The body arrived at Parkers Landing, Penna., November 13, 1947. He was buried November 14, 1947 in the West Freedom Cemetery with Military funeral.

6h Robert Cleveland Fox, Jr., U. S. Army.

6a Harry D. McDannold, Jr., Army Air Corps.

6a Ralph Clare Boyer, Jr.

5e Raymond P. Boyer.

6b Eugene LaVern Boyer.

6a William Norman Boyer.

6a Howard Emmet McCullough, Jr., U. S. Navy.

6b Edgar Celestine Fleming, Jr., Army Air Corps.

6c Harry Joseph Fleming, U. S. Navy.

4b Col. Charles E. Stodter. Graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1896 and was assigned to the 9th Cavalry. Served in the Santiago expedition, 1898, and Philippine Insurrection 1900-1902. Distinguished Graduate Command and General Staff School, 1908; Instructor of law to 1910. Mexican border service 1911 and 1913. Philippine Islands 1913-1915. Commanded an Infantry Regiment in the I World War. Was Inspector of the Third Army Corps in Germany. Returned to the U. S. 1919. Served in The Adjutant General's Office to 1920. Director of Civilian Marksmanship to 1924. Commanded the 1st Cavalry to 1926. Detailed in Inspector General's Department 1926-1930. Served at Chicago and in Panama. Commanded the 14th Cavalry 1931-1935. Retired. Living in San Diego since retirement.

5a Col. John Hughes Stodter graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1922 and was assigned to the cavalry of the Regular Army. He served in several stations along the Mexican Border and was sent into Mexico to obtain Military information. He served in the Philippine Islands 1926 to 1928. Graduated from the Cavalry School, 1929 and from Signal School, 1932. Was instructor and chief of the Department of Communications, Cavalry School. Graduated from the Command and General Staff School, 1942. In 1943 he was sent with other officers to set up a school for training officers of the Chinese Army. After a few months of this duty he went with the 53rd Chinese Army on the campaign to reopen the Burma Road. He was





advisor and Chief of Staff for the Chinese General. This was a very severe campaign in the mountains during the rainy season, and lasted five months. Afterward he had charge of six Chinese Armies in South China and Indo-China. After the Japs surrendered he was Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army forces in China. He returned to the United States in 1946 and was on the Staff of the 5th Army in Chicago. In August, 1947, he was sent to Ecuador, South America, as Chief of the U. S. Military Mission. He was awarded the Legion of Merit twice for his work in China and was given several awards and citations by Chinese Generals.

5b Col. Charles S. Stodter in Signal Corps of the Regular Army. This is the part of the army that handles various means of communication. At present (Oct. 23, 1947) he is Signal Supply Officer for all our forces in Japan and Korea. His job is to procure the necessary signal equipment, to store it and to issue it to the troops when needed. He graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1924 as an electrical engineer, and, as he was an honor student, was offered a commission in the Army which he accepted. He graduated first in his class from the Army Signal School in 1927 and was sent back to Massachusetts Tech. in 1928 for a post graduate course. In 1934 he was sent to Hollywood to learn the motion picture business and afterward was in charge of the Army Photographic Laboratory in Washington. In 1942 he was sent to Hollywood to make training pictures for use in the Army. He was awarded the Legion of Merit for this work.

5g Jane L. (Brown) FitzGerald, U. S. Marines.

5c Charles Amsler.

5b Robert Elrick.

5b Sherwood Amsler.

5b George Harold Kapp.

6a Herbert O. Boothe, U. S. Navy.

5a Robert Wesley Wagner.

#### IN-LAWS

Raymond Anderson, U. S. Navy.

J. Bruce Eldred, U. S. Army.

George Pollum, U. S. Navy.

Richard Joseph Myers, U. S. Army.

Richard Shirey.

Louis Rau

John FitzGerald, U. S. Marines.



## *Record of Deaths*

George Kapp - - - 3/4/1837  
 Hanna Kuhns Kapp - 7/2/1862  
 John Kapp - - - 11/7/1891  
 Marie Rickenbrod Kapp 7/26/1877

### Isaac Kapp Family

Isaac William Kapp - 7/3/1901  
 Dale Kapp Wiant - - 9/5/1903  
 Sarah Heidinger Kapp - 1/3/1927  
 Henry Cambell Howard 11/5/1933  
 Alice Kapp Howard - - 6/4/1941  
 Morris Howard Helming 10/5/1945  
 Jessie Kapp Buzard - 10/31/1946

### Mary Kapp Kinch Family

Hannah Matilda Kinch 1/23/1864  
 Laura A. Kinch - - - 1/15/1887  
 Wesley S. Kinch - 7/2/1888  
 Maria Kapp Kinch - 3/3/1893  
 Samuel S. Kinch 11/24/1910  
 Charles Henry Conley 1/15/1917  
 Emma Kinch Boyer 9/—/1918  
 Clarence Kinch Manning 11/23/1918  
 John Taylor Kinch - 4/18/1924  
 Florence Forrester Boyer 1924  
 Charles Albert Kinch 11/3/1929  
 William Clair Fox 11/1/1930  
 Lois Dunkerly  
 Nettie Taylor Kinch 9/6/1942  
 Mina Flack Kinch 10/4/1942  
 Maria Truby Boyer 2/—/1943  
 Norman J. Boyer 6/1/1943  
 John Adams Kinch 1/23/1944  
 Manuel Kinch Manning 3/2/1944  
 Willis John Fox - - 11/24/1944  
 Sandra Louise Steese - 2/1/1947

### Anna Kapp Stodter Family

Clara P. Porter - - - 1/3/1904  
 Anna Kapp Stodter 10/31/1909  
 John Stodter - - - 2/16/1917  
 Rev. James E. Porter 11/1/1922  
 Nellie R. Stodter - 2/13/1940  
 John R. Porter - - - 3/25/1945  
 Margaret Rumsey Stodter 3/30/1945

### Aaron Kapp Family

Etta Gertrude Kapp - 1/5/1886  
 Grace Swartzlager Kapp 2/19/1911  
 Sarah Katherine Kapp 12/15/1920  
 Aaron Martin Kapp - - 6/12/1932  
 Katherine Swabb Kapp 8/30/1933  
 Garry Dean Kapp 10/21/1942  
 William Wayne Kapp - 2/4/1945  
 Ethel Perrine Kapp - 2/25/1945

### Christina Kapp Family

Simeon Benner - - - 1/31/1919  
 Christina Kapp Benner 8/—/1921  
 Jessie E. Benner - - 2/21/1941  
 John H. Brown - - - 12/9/1944  
 Annie Bouch Benner

### Rosanna Kapp Amsler Family

Charles Amsler - - - 1912  
 Rosanna Kapp Amsler - - 1917  
 Gordon J. Morse - - - 4/5/1918  
 Saul Amsler  
 Irvin J. Morse - - - 4/5/1936  
 Sadie Amsler Morse 12/20/1947

### Rev. Jacob Kapp Family

Harold O. Kapp - - - 6/5/1910  
 Florence Goebbles Kapp 9/10/1921  
 Rev. Jacob Wesley Kapp 9/5/1938  
 Sarah Oldham Kapp - 10/14/1945

### John Kapp Family

Ira Charles Kapp - - - 3/17/1879  
 Fannie Greer Kapp - 1/5/1904  
 Merrill A. Riggle - - - 6/4/1905  
 John George Kapp - - - 4/1/1920  
 Genevieve McCandless Kapp 1922  
 Donald Edmund Buxton 3/13/1932  
 Raymond A. Wagner 11/7/1936  
 Russel George Fussner III 8/26/1938  
 John Robert Hartz - 5/24/1941  
 Hildegard Kapp died when a child



















